

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.  
A Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin, composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine, Walworth, Walworth, and Rock, is hereby called to meet at the village of Elkhorn, in the county of Walworth, on Tuesday, the 19th day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to choose a delegate to Congress, in the 45th Congress, for the next session of 1879. Each Senate and Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.  
Dated July 16th, 1878.

JOHN R. BENNETT,  
A. D. THOMAS,  
ELIHU ENOS,  
T. G. FISH,  
W. E. REED,  
Committee.

## THE HEATED TERM.

It has been several years since this country has seen such intense and protracted heat as we have experienced during the past two weeks. In St. Louis and Milwaukee, the number of cases of sunstroke was never equalled during any previous heated term, and the fatality among the cases was unprecedented. The extreme heat began on the 5th of July, and from that date to the 18th when a change took place, the mercury in Janesville stood as follows, the observation being taken at one o'clock:

Friday, July 5	90
Saturday, " 6	93
Sunday, " 7	96
Monday, " 8	90
Tuesday, " 9	92
Wednesday, " 10	85
Thursday, " 11	89
Friday, " 12	101
Saturday, " 13	93
Sunday, " 14	103
Monday, " 15	98
Tuesday, " 16	98
Wednesday, " 17	97
Thursday, " 18	87

In some places in the city the standing of the mercury was even higher than here given, but the above is believed to be the more correct indication of the temperature during the heated term. Throughout the West and the Southwest there has not been much variance in the condition of the atmosphere. In St. Louis where the fatality was extremely severe, the heat was very little greater than in Janesville, and no greater in Milwaukee where the number of cases of sun-stroke was very great.

## THE BELL PUNCH.

Dr. D'Unger's Peruvian Bark remedy for intemperance does not seem to make any noticeable inroads on the demon. Persons are somewhat skeptical regarding the bark and put no confidence in its virtue. Failing in this remedy, the bell-punch system of taxing malt and alcoholic liquors, is attracting considerable attention. By the use of the punch, it is claimed that intemperance will be reduced, and the revenue largely increased, as there would be no opportunity to commit frauds as now. St. Louis is waking up on the question, and a special committee of the Common Council has made a report which recommends the bell punch system. They take the experience of Virginia, which adopted the punch last year, and since then the revenue in that State has been almost doubled. It has had also the effect in Virginia of reducing the number of grog-shops, by eliminating out a large number of low and cheap saloons, which are always a source of crime.

It is claimed for the punch that it will tend to decrease the drinking of whisky and other alcoholic drinks and will increase the drinking of malt, and in that way effects an increase of sobriety and a diminution of crime, and consequently a great decrease in the expenditures for police and the criminal courts and jails.

The question of reducing intemperance in the large city is becoming a vital one. It is now touching the pockets of the taxpayers and they feel it. The municipal tax for the payment of such expenses as directly result from intemperance, is enormous in every large city in the Union, and hence very many heavy business men, and members of City Councils, who may not be temperance men in the general acceptance of the term, are waking up to the importance of suppressing in a measure the drunkenness which is not only cursing the drinkers and their families, but is imposing an unjust tax upon the sober business men. Temperance societies have done much to restrain drinking and drunkenness but they cannot do all. D'Unger's remedy may do some good, but its influence is limited. The bell-punch is now resorted to as a means to meet the question financially and socially. There were in the United States in 1877, 164,598 licensed drinking places, or one for every 280 persons. How to decrease that number, how to lessen the taxes which they directly impose on a community, and how to promote industry and sobriety among all classes, is a momentous question.

## BALD MOUNTAIN.

The late discovery of an immense cavern in Bald Mountain, McDowell county, North Carolina, and its recent exploration, reveals a mighty wonder. A New York Herald representative, accompanied by a reliable guide, explored the mysterious cavern last week. It is unlike the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, as it seems to have been created by volcanic influences. The bottom is very irregular, and likewise the sides and the top overhead. The adventurers describe the walls of the cavern as being studded with myriads of diamonds which were flashing and sparkling in a dazzling mass of brilliancy, blinding the eye. Huge rocks, they say, jutted forth from the sides, and barely seemed to rest, a hundred feet overhanging, threatening at any moment to plunge down to the shaggy sides and crush to powder all beneath them. The cave stands in well upon the mountain top, and the hole next the surface is large enough to admit only one

## THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

NUMBER 113

## THE NEWS.

Generals Robinson and Tanner  
Urging Upon the President  
the Claims of Union  
Soldiers.

Some More Testimony Before  
the Potter Sub-Committee  
at New Orleans.

The Wisconsin Loggers Feeling  
Happy Over the Heavy Rain  
Fall.

The President Interfering with  
Appointments in the Department.

Which Creates Considerable  
Gossip Among Civil Service  
Reformers.

## THE SUBS.

Further Testimony Before the Sub-  
Committee at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 18.—In the sub-committee to day, T. J. M. Clarke, (colored), formerly Recorder of Mortgages in East Feliciana, testified that he had two or three interviews with E. L. Weber recently. "Weber wanted me to recant the testimony given before the Howe committee. The testimony then given was true. Weber offered me \$175 and a position at \$75 per month if I would testify as he wished. Data also asked witness to go with Weber."

Data and that Weber was to give him \$500 to testify. Witness had not been in the Parish since 1875.

Witness detailed acts of violence by the whites, including the murder of John Grant. He said the colored people never banded together for an unlawful purpose, and never thought of such a thing. He had testified before the Howe committee, and was whipped in East Feliciana.

George A. Swasey, colored, testified: Formerly a resident of West Feliciana Parish, now employed in the Custom House here. Had an interview with Weber a few days ago and before he went to Washington. He wanted me to take back what I had testified before the Senate Committee. I refused to do it.

Witness is afraid to go back to the parish. The feeling against him is solely on account of politics.

Milton Jones (colored), member of the Legislature from Point Coupee Parish, testified: I was opposite Bayou Sara; in the fall of 1876 E. L. Weber, Swasey, Armstrong, and others came to my house one night; said bulldozers had been after them, and Weber wanted to take him to Water Lee to take the boat for the city; he said they wouldn't let him go from Bayou Sara; I took Weber to Water Lee that night; Andrew Duncan and others from Feliciana took refuge in my house.

## CIVIL SERVICE.

The President Taking the Appointment  
of Clerks Out of the Hands of  
Heads of Departments.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—There is considerable gossip in the departments over the course being pursued by the President in the matter of appointments to the smaller positions in the departments, which are not Presidential appointments. It has always been customary to allow all the subordinate appointments to be made by the heads of the department, but the President has gone largely into the business of giving appointments for clerks to a note to the head of the department, which is virtually an order that the person shall have a position. This has been done to such an extent that clerks have been removed clearly against the civil-service rules that the President's order may be obeyed.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

The President is Urged to Give Union  
Soldiers Employment upon the Public  
Works.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—General John C. Robinson, of Birmingham, and James Tanner, of Brooklyn, representing the Grand Army of the Republic, paid a visit to the President last night at the Soldier's Home, to urge that in the employment of labor upon the public works, for which appropriations have been so liberally made by Congress, the needs of the many unemployed ex-Union soldiers should have priority consideration. The deputation were cordially received by the President, and will go from Washington to the Grand Army encampment at Gettysburg.

## LOGGING.

The Lumbermen Feeling Happy Over  
the Heavy Rain Fall.

LA CROIX, July 18.—The heavy rains that have proved so disastrous to the crops and brought sorrow to the Grangers have brought joy to the lumbermen. Many telegrams received to-day from different points on the Black River and branches indicate that a good log-drive is in progress. The Black River raised from five to seven feet.

## EDUCATED STATESMANSHIP.

Governments—How They are Formed—What They Should Be—How the People can Make Them—The Relation of Teachers and People to Politicians and the Government.

On Monday evening, July 16, Hon. J. B. Cassaday, of Janesville, delivered a lecture on Educated Statesmanship before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, at Geneva Lake, of which the following is a synopsis:

The moral philosophers of the world, said Mr. Cassaday, in his lecture on "Educated Statesmanship," had taxed their brains to discover the chief end of man, while the political philosophers had taxed theirs to discover the chief end of government. To secure a government adapted to the actual condition and growing wants of its people, was the work of a wise and educated statesmanship. Ignorance and laziness had always been the parents of vice,

With such life was in danger, property insecure, reputation easily blasted, and character of no value. Hence education was a necessity. The speaker basily traced the growth of schools and systems of culture, exalted the dignified work of the teacher, and compared the world to an immense school, in which all were bound to be learners, and such as had the capacity to become teachers. Since there was a diversity of gifts there must be a corresponding diversity of teachers. To insure the liberty of conscience, encourage a noble manhood, promote the happiness and the material prosperity of a people, we must have a government

## POWERFUL IN WAR AND MUNIFICENT IN PEACE.

and to secure and maintain this we must have teachers in the science of government.

But life is too short—the world too large—the school-room too small—the material too deficient, and work too urgent, for all to gain a perfect knowledge in the sciences. This difficulty is increased by their number and intricacy.

A thorough knowledge of the laws and the workings of the different systems of government, are essential to successful teachers in such a science. Like "The Kingdom of God," it "cometh not with observation," but with a thorough preparation of mind and heart to teach himself.

With such a preparation, the teacher is enabled to prove philosophy by experience, and to reform experiments by philosophy.

A good supply of such teachers gives hope to the poor—courage to the weak—and clothes every individual of energy and conscience, with royal possibilities.

Let no one be deceived by pretended teachers, nor limit the circle within which true teachers can be found.

The child is the father of the man. Impregnated with virtue the common sense of the day-laborer, may instruct and control some high, brilliant, fluctuating, crafty official.

To be a teacher in the science of government, is to be a teacher in politics—for politics in its higher sense, is that part of ethics which seeks to wisely prudently and sagaciously regulate and govern, a nation or a State.

Unfortunately for the race, there have been some in all ages since governments have existed, who have seemed to be destitute of any conception of politics in its higher sense.

The conduct of such men has forced, an unnatural, low-strained definition to the word politician, so that in the minds of many it has come to mean, exclusively, one who is ingenious in devising and pursuing some scheme of personal aggrandizement, with doubtful means and vicious motives.

Such a sense, politician is an evil genius, frequently insinuating, and then executing mischief—condemned by some—praised by others—meriting contempt from all; while in the higher sense a politician is an angel of light, with a philanthropy as extensive as the government in which he lives.

Such a politician is ever anxious about the necessities, wants and temptations of the people, and seeking to guard and foster their prosperity and happiness by

## ADJUSTING THE LAWS TO THEIR ACTUAL CONDITION.

Nothing may be found ready made. Houses may be found ready furnished. Teachers may be educated in advance of pupils. Books are always written prior to being read.

But ready made governments will never be placed on the market.

Governments, like churches, have been the product of evolution, or revolution. Man, standing on the mountain of life, as well as on the top of Nebo, looking back through 25 centuries of accumulated history and tradition, aided by all the learning and culture acquired during forty years at an Egyptian court, and all that 80 additional years of study and reflection could give.

With a soul inspired by the living presence, was well prepared to lay down rules of conduct and conditions of heart, to be observed in subsequent ages by individuals, as he saw them in sublime prophetic vision, but was not wise enough to foreshadow any form of government, nor to give any except the most general instructions on political questions.

Grandly he directed that the various tribes should select judges, officers and rulers from their wisest men and then that the persons selected should be just, righteous and God-fearing, and who unto that government and that people who fail to follow the injunction.

The memorable words of him who spoke as never man spoke, declaring that the people should render unto Caesar the things that were God's, clearly recognized government as a human institution, calculated to supply the wants and serve the purposes of men, and hence it follows as a corollary, that every government, partakes of the weakness, the ignorance, the learning, the culture, the temper, the prejudice, the selfishness, the corruption and wickedness of those who establish—those who maintain and those who administer.

To prove this he quoted from Burke, Fox, and Addison. Here the speaker gave an extended sketch of our own system of State and National governments, and then said:

These numerous checks, balances and prohibitions and the fact that the people are the sources of all governmental power, whether State or National, serves to restrain the most crafty and unscrupulous, sufficiently, to at least, pretend to be honest.

These governments, by the way, are not so many political machines, working for political ends, and over and above them all, and for the protection of all, that grandest political machine, known as the National government, resting in part upon the States, but acting independently of them, and deriving its powers directly from, and acting directly upon, the people.

No State can rise above the wisdom of its best men, and every State will fall more or less below.

So we have thirty-eight State governments, each independent of the others, and each independent of the National government in all things not delegated to it, nor prohibited to them. The State governments are so many political machines, working for political ends, and over and above them all, and for the protection of all, that grandest political machine, known as the National government, resting in part upon the States, but acting independently of them, and deriving its powers directly from, and acting directly upon, the people.

This great National machine and these several State machines are so adjusted and interlocked with each other that every irregularity and disturbance in the one—especially in the National—is pretty sure to bring more or less confusion and irritation to all.

Every attempt to tear down the one is equally effectual to overthrow the others. Every attempt to unduly exalt the one, is an equal attempt to degrade the others.

The nation needs the cooperation of all the States, and every State must have the fostering care and strong arm of the nation. For only through the nation, can the people of all the States readily combine their power in favor of a common purpose and against a common foe, whether from without or from within.

What no true friend of our system of governments should desire, in time of peace, to have the nation control by force the internal affairs of an individual State, so no true friend of that system should desire that the minority of a single State be allowed to dictate the persons to control the affairs of the nation.

When the noble Do Tocqueville, who is deans of forming an opinion on the state of instruction amongst the Anglo-Americans must consider the same object from two different points of view.

If he singles out only the learned he will be astonished to find how few there are; but if he counts the ignorant American people will appear to be the most enlightened in the world.

Our system of State and National governments is calculated to provoke investigation and study.

The government of the town serves to prepare men to govern the county or the State, and they in turn the State, and the State the nation, and that man without great learning or study may acquire some glimpse for legislation and administration. But we must consider certain

THREATENED DANGERS.

As yet, we have no settled financial policy. No provision, either, has been made to prevent the possible results of a danger similar to that involved in the late Presidential contest. No one, not deserving the contempt of his countrymen, will wait or speculate for the purpose of determining whether a provision can be framed which might serve to elect the candidate of a defeated party. The vast number of officers and the vast expenditures required by our complicated system of government tend to stimulate unnecessary extravagance and a morbid ambition.

There are always men who are artful and unscrupulous, but they will receive daily encouragement so long as there is indifference and want of plan and method among the mass.

It is not so much the caucus system that we are to fear, as the failure of the people to participate in them.

There are too many, even among educated men, who refrain from taking part in caucuses and political movements, because, as they say, they do not wish to soil their garments in the dirty pool of politics, whereas they, as well as others, are responsible for the character of the political waters, and it becomes an important question whether the waters shall be troubled and the currents controlled by angels from below, or angels from above.

We have no moral right to be indifferent to the low level of case nor want of courage.

We have no moral right to complain of occurrences which we foresee, and could, but did not, prevent.

We have no moral right to complain of the success of the wicked, if we made no effort to help the righteous.

We have no moral right to complain of the ignorance of the people on political questions, while we make no effort to instruct.

It has been said that "government is an art above the attainment of an ordinary genius." While a man should have a genius for the work, yet he can never be very successful without a profound knowledge of our system of governments—their relations to each other, the laws of the country, and the requisite experience.

The foundation of all this must come from the schools of the State.

"No government, any more than an individual," said Madison, "will long be respected, without being truly respectable."

Let us remember that the world was taught more than 31 centuries ago, that no crowning could make the bramble superior to the olive, to the fig, or to the vine.

This old lesson contains an intimation of

THE REMEDY.

In the harmonious workings of the respective State and National governments, every individual in this broad land, whatever may be his position or condition in life, ought to be actively interested.

In other words, every voter should be a politician, who prudently exercises, not some other person's judgment, but his own—in selecting, then in electing candidates.

They may seek office, but not selfishly nor dishonorably.

Instead of men forcing themselves into official station, they should wait, as the disciples of old, did, before being called to become the ministers of God.

Many of those who hold and seek office, are high-minded, honorable men.

They know that office cannot give, and should not be the means of taking away character.

Office and character can no more be compared than a house, and a soul.

There should be no effort to get, but a great rivalry to be fitted for office.

Such a civil-service reform would require effort and study, but it would be unselfish, practical and exceedingly beneficial. It is as true now, as when Plato said: "A state would be happy when philosophers were kings, or kings were philosophers."

It has been wisely said that, "The government of man should be the monarchy of reason, it is too often the democracy of passions, or the anarchy of humors."

A representative, is not a mere agent to order and execute mandates, but is vested with large discretionary powers, and is justly held responsible, not only for their acts, but for any failure in wisely exercising them.

Scolding may at times be beneficial, but wise action is better. Like all complicated machinery, to operate successfully and for the highest good, the national and the respective State governments, or machines, need to be constantly controlled by men of broad and liberal culture, who have profoundly studied their respective powers, operations and relations to each other, and who have the capacity and the moral courage to carry into execution their convictions of what the good of the people require, without being prompted by some private interest, or instructed by some caucus or convention.

To be a statesman, is to be a master mechanic, or a master machinist, on some one of these various political machines.

To be a machine politician in this sense, is not only improper, but highly commendable. It implies fitness for the business.

It presupposes schools, culture, study, industry, fidelity, manhood.

It excludes the political tramps, who are sure to follow political parties for the sole purpose of feeding upon political plunder.

A machine politician in this higher sense, will never thrust himself upon the attention of men, but will possess that reserve, which comes from the sense of honor, and will only take a higher seat when it is determined by others that such action would be in harmony with the fitness of things. While on the other hand a political tramp, impudently an-

nounces his own superiority—and while enjoying—yet criticizes,

[CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE.]

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. M. H. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City.

"Dobbins' Electric Soap."

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated Soap for Janesville and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people to its merits. I have washed with "Dobbins' Electric Soap" made by L. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and pronounce it the best soap I have ever used. The rapidity and ease with which it enables one to do one's washing is really surprising. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary and no rubbing is needed. I would not be without it.

I have no hesitation in saying that no housekeeper should be without "Dobbins' Electric Soap." I can heartily recommend it, it is a charm in the wash-tub.

As a time, labor and money saving article, I take pleasure in recommending "Dobbins' Electric Soap" to my neighbors. It promises wonders and does all it promises.

I take pleasure in calling attention to the testimonials, as we have just made arrangements with the manufacturers in Philadelphia, so that we can supply the trade at their lowest Philadelphia price.

GRACE W. HAWES,  
Sole Agent.

June 24th 78

AMUSEMENTS.

Myers Opera House!

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 19th, 78.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, - Manager.

Announcing the World-Renowned

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

GIGANTIC

Famous Minstrels

A Monster Corps of Artists.

Composed of Eight Unrivalled Comedians, Four Artists, Popular End Men.

Famous Cloggers, Song and Dance Artists, Pleasing Burlesque Female Prima Donna, A Well trained Vocal Quartet.

A Celebrated Solo Orchestra and a large uniformed Brass Band.

Introducing a Brilliant Original Programme.

The only troupe having their horse programmes performed nightly with Hoyt's German Colosseum.

Reserved Seats sold before the day of concert reduced to 50 cents; now on sale at Moseley Brothers Music Store.

July 16th 78

DICTUM FACTUM.

TUESDAY, JULY 23rd, 1878!

A GRAND

Excursion

TO—

GENEVA LAKE!

The Zurich of America.

Under the Auspices of the

Temple of Honor

Who, after due deliberation, have placed the Railroad fare for

ROUND TRIP

At the unprecedented low figure of

ONE DOLLAR!

The Train will start at 7:30 a. m., and returning will leave at about 9 p. m. Tickets can be obtained at the Bookstore and from the Committee in charge.

COMMITTEE:

JAMES CLARK, E. L. DIMOCK, M. A. NORRIS, J. D. KING, WILL A. WEBSTER.

The Train will stop for excursionists at Shoreline, Clinton, Sharon and Harvard at the same price.

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Medical Department of N. W. University

20th Annual Session begins Oct. 1st, '78

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July 16th 78

Mrs. KATE HEITMANN.

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CUPPING AND VACCINATING.

No. 12, Locust Street, Janesville, Wis.

July 16th 78

MISS G. M. GRISWOLD.

Having bought the Millinery Stock, and taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. N. W. Main St., I would be pleased to receive as many of her former patrons, and as many new ones, as see fit to call on me. Hoping by adding all novelties in the line as they appear in their season to meet a share of the public patronage.

July 16th 78

For Sale!

AGOOD SAFE

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WINDSOR OIL STOVE.

Absolutely safe combined with other improvements, make the WINDSOR the only Oil Stove that any one valuing SAFETY and COMFORT will buy. The principle of the "Hydrostatic Column" is applied to the Stove and explosion is impossible. As fast as oil is consumed water passes under it, there is no vacuum, consequently no gas generates to take fire.

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July 16th 78

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKES Justice's Return to County Board; new and convenient form.

July 16th 78

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.











### A Committee Appointed to Make Further Investigations.

then over to the city at cost price and  
monitors  
to have the franchise and all rights now  
examined  
freely and gladly, as the members of the  
valued  
simply wanted to have the works and  
valued  
abundantly and cheaply built, so as to get  
been  
undant supply of pure water. The  
be  
any did not want to make or to get a  
out of the enterprise. It would stand  
between the city and the contractor and  
the work was done would turn it  
at least  
to the city. If the city did not care  
if this they could rent the hydrants, as  
terest  
in the proposition published last  
your  
day in the Gazette.

On  
Monday Mr. James Sutherland moved that  
formation  
the sense of the meeting the water  
last  
should be built, and supported his

### Nominating the Committee.

Upon the practicability of having  
-works,

by any club, their few errors being of [my]

## This is a scan of a blank page from a document. The paper has a slightly off-white or light gray tone. There are some very faint, blurry marks scattered across the surface, which appear to be dust or artifacts from the scanning process. A dark vertical strip is visible along the right edge, likely representing the binding or the edge of the scanner bed. No text, figures, or tables are present on this page.